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SURVEY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

BY AGNES TILSON.

[A paper prepared for an historical seminar in Butler College.]

THE State of Indiana supports the following institutions:

	Established
Indiana University	1820
Indiana State School for the Deaf	1844
Indiana School for the Blind	1846
Central Indiana Hospital for Insane	1848
Indiana State Prison	1859
Indiana State Normal School	1865
Purdue University	1865
Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home	1867
Indiana Boys' School	1867
Indiana Woman's Prison	1869
Indiana Girls' School	1869
Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth	1879
Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane	1888
Eastern Indiana Hospital for Insane	1890
Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane	1890
Indiana State Soldiers' Home	1895
Indiana Reformatory	1897
Indiana Village for Epileptics	1905
Southeastern Indiana Hospital for Insane	1905
Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital	1907

These fall into three divisions: Educational, Penal and Correctional, and Benevolent.

The first General Assembly of Indiana Territory passed "An act to incorporate a university in the Indiana Territory." This act was approved November 29, 1806, and the institution was then and is still known as Vincennes University. This was the first institution for higher learning within the limits of Indiana. In 1822 an act was passed by the General Assembly for the prac-

tical confiscation of its land for the support of its new "State Seminary" at Bloomington, and in 1824 the State formally declared the Vincennes institution extinct. [Superintendent of Public Instruction's Report, 1904, p. 501.]

By virtue of the State Constitutions of 1816 and 1851 and the acts of the General Assembly, Indiana University, located at Bloomington, is the State university of Indiana. Since the year 1867 the university has been coeducational in all its departments. All students meeting the university requirements receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

There are now eighty members of the faculty. In addition to the twenty-four departments, there are schools of law and medicine. The school of law was opened at Bloomington as a department of the university in 1842. This was, it is believed, the first State university law school established west of the Alleghanies. The present school of medicine is the outgrowth of the consolidation and absorption of rival institutions.

In September, 1905, the Medical College of Indiana, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Fort Wayne College of Medicine merged under the name the Indiana Medical College, the school of medicine of Purdue University.

In the summer of 1907 the Indiana University School of Medicine and the State College of Physicians and Surgeons united under the name of the Indiana University School of Medicine.

In April, 1908, negotiations were completed whereby the Indiana Medical College was united with the Indiana University School of Medicine and put under the control of the university, the first two years of the course to be given both at Bloomington and at Indianapolis, the last two in Indianapolis alone.

The university grounds have an extent of about seventy acres, with eleven main buildings. The university is supported by State appropriation, receiving ordinarily about one-tenth of a mill on every dollar of taxable property in the State.

The board of trustees is composed of eight members, five of whom are selected by the State Board of Education and three by the alumni of the institution. The board is required to report biennially to the Governor of the State, and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction whenever requested, on all matters relating

to the university. The whole administration of the university is open to the inspection of a board of visitors, composed of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and all of the accounts of the university are regularly audited by the Auditor of State. The president of the university, also, is ex officio a member of the State Board of Education.

Purdue University, located at Lafayette, originated in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, appropriating public lands to the various States for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance of colleges for instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts. The State of Indiana accepted the provisions of the act of Congress by an act of the Legislature approved March 6, 1865, thus providing for the establishment and maintenance of the institution. In accordance with the provisions of its foundation, the university offers the following courses of instruction leading to degrees: Agriculture, Applied Science, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Pharmacy. The degree of Bachelor of Science (B. S.) is conferred for the completion of undergraduate courses. To graduate students of the schools of science and agriculture the degree of Master of Science (M. S.) is granted, and in the engineering schools the degrees of Mechanical Engineer (M. E.), Electrical Engineer (E. E.) and Civil Engineer (C. E.) are granted. The instruction corps numbers one hundred and forty-three, and twenty others are engaged exclusively in the work of the agricultural experiment station.

In addition to its primary function as an educational institution, the university is charged, under the laws of the State, with the administration of the farmers' institutes, the agricultural experiment station, and the inspection and regulation of the sale of commercial fertilizers and feeding stuffs. None of the funds appropriated for or belonging to these departments can be used in any way for the support of departments of instruction.

The university is supported by federal appropriations; by interest on the endowment fund derived from the original land grant of the United States; by a tax of one-tenth of a mill on the taxable property of the State, and by students' fees.

The material equipment of the institution consists of 250 acres of land, of which 50 acres is used for campus and the remainder for experimental plats and farming operations of the department of agriculture. There are thirty-three buildings.

From the first the institution has been under the control of trustees appointed either by the Legislature or the Governor. These trustees are responsible for all official acts, and are subject to removal.

The Indiana State Normal School is located in Terre Haute. The statute of 1865 which created it defined its object to be "the preparation of teachers for teaching in the common schools of Indiana. This includes the first eight years of school work and the high school." A legal requirement for admission is a pledge that the applicant wishes to prepare to teach, if practicable, in the public schools of Indiana. The school gives various normal courses and a college course, at the completion of which a certificate and the degree of Bachelor of Arts are given, and the diploma or life license is given after two years of successful teaching. The school is supported by State legislative appropriation. It occupies three large buildings, and a library is now being built.

These three institutions all have free tuition to residents of the State, and are coeducational. They are concrete examples of the democracy described by President William Lowe Bryan, of Indiana University, in his inaugural address in 1902: "What the people want is open paths from every corner of the State, through the schools, to the highest and best things which men can achieve. To make such paths, to make them open to the poorest and lead to the highest, is the mission of democracy."

In her penal and correctional institutions Indiana has made great progress. At present she supports five of these institutions: The Indiana Boys' School, the Indiana Girls' School, Indiana Reformatory, the Indiana Woman's Prison, and the Indiana State Prison.

The Indiana Boys' School grew out of the House of Refuge which was established by an act of the forty-fifth regular session of the General Assembly, which convened January 10, 1867. In

1883 the law governing the school was radically and carefully revised. At this time the name of the institution was changed to Indiana Reform School for Boys. The General Assembly of 1907 changed the name to Indiana Boys' School. The work for the boys is intended, by strict discipline and mental and moral training, to teach a boy the great lesson of life under law, that as he conducts himself so will he be treated.

The Indiana Boys' School is a farm of 467⅞ acres, beautifully situated on a bluff of White Lick creek nearly a mile southwest of Plainfield. The farm is indeed an industrial village. All the work on the farm and in the village is carried on by the boys themselves, under the direction of competent instructors. The officers of the institution consist of a board of trustees, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The remaining officers are superintendent, matron, assistant superintendent, clerk, chaplain, physician and assistant clerk. The teaching faculty consists of five teachers. There are also thirty-six subordinate officers in charge of the manual training shops and other departments.

"Schools corresponding to the grades of the city schools are maintained the year round. Quite a number committed to the school are illiterate. These are not permitted to leave until they at least know how to read and write and have obtained the rudiments of a serviceable education. Such as have had some schooling, after coming here, complete the course of study. This has been signalized and emphasized during the past two years by graduating exercises, at which ten boys were given the regular common school diplomas by the county superintendent of Hendricks county. This did not necessarily mean that the boys so completing the school course were entitled to leave school.

"The policy of this school is not the meting out of vindictive punishment, but the reclaiming and reforming of wayward and unfortunate boys through kindly but firm discipline. The purpose is strictly reformative, as no bars, cells or walls are used to confine the boys. The stigma of penal reform is kept invisible, and the boys are made to feel as free as possible."

The Indiana Girls' School is a school for delinquent girls. It is located seven and one-half miles nothwest of Indianapolis, near Clermont. The school was established by an act of the Legisla-

ture, 1869, then a part of the institution known as the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls. The school was separated from the prison and moved to its new home in July, 1907.

The farm on which the school found its new home consists of 127½ acres. Here gardening is carried on extensively enough to provide vegetables and small fruits for a family of nearly three hundred. The large family is divided into eight groups—each group occupying a cottage in charge of two women. The work in the school compares favorably with other public schools of the State. Moreover, each girl is given a regular course of training, consisting of three months in laundry, kitchen, dining-room, and other phases of housework. There are no bars. The honor system prevails. The institution is under the management of a board of trustees consisting of four women appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. It is supported by the State by an appropriation made by the Legislature on a per capita basis.

For many years before April, 1897, there had been maintained upon the present site of the Indiana Reformatory at Jeffersonville a State prison which was known as the Indiana State Prison South. The General Assembly on February 27, 1897, ordered the prison property, which consisted of about twenty acres and several buildings, together with the prisoners, to be transferred to the board of managers of the Indiana Reformatory. "The buildings now constituting the reformatory are twenty-seven in number." [Legislative Manual, 1903.]

Section 6 of the Reformatory Act, 1897, says: "It shall be the duty of the managers to provide for the thorough training of each and every inmate in the common branches of an English education; also in such trade, industry or handicraft, and to offer such rewards, as will enable him, upon his release, to more surely earn his own support and make him a more self-reliant and self-supporting citizen. For this purpose said managers shall establish and maintain common schools and trade schools in said reformatory, and make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the same, and do such other acts as may be necessary to accomplish such results."

The need for schooling in the common branches of an English

education on the part of men commited to the institution is very apparent upon a close study of the educational statistics. "Of the 426 men received during the year which ended September 30, 1908, by an actual educational test, 11 per cent. could neither read nor write; 50 per cent. could simply read and write; 34 per cent. could not be classed beyond the fourth grade; 5 per cent. still possessed the essentials of a common school education; 32 per cent. were illiterate in arithmetic, while only 6 per cent. possessed a working knowledge of arithmetic beyond the fundamental principles.

"The boy who remains in school until the close of the eighth grade stands less than ten chances out of a hundred to become a criminal, while the boy who completes his high school course stands only seven-tenths of a chance out of a hundred." [Indiana Report of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, p. 295, 1908.]

"Statistics show that a large per cent. of young criminals pos sess very little, if any, skill in any trade or occupation. In order to assist such men in finding their place in society, it was conceived that industrial education, coupled with instruction in the essentials of an English education, was the surest and most logical method to follow. Trade schools are now in operation in the following lines: Foundry, blacksmithing, broom-making, cabinet work, carpentry, pattern-making, electrical engineering, laundering, mechanical engineering, painting, printing, tailoring, tinsmithing, bakery, library practice, masonry and shoemaking. In each department there is a competent instructor who has had practical experience in his line of work."

The Indiana Woman's Prison was established by an act of the Legislature passed 1869. This was the first woman's prison in the United States. Act No. 240, approved March 9, 1907, created a correctional department. Before this time all short sentenced women spent their time in county jails, idling away their time. Although their sentence is often short, everything is now done to teach them how to work and help them become better housekeepers and homekeepers.

The State prison is popularly known as the Michigan City prison. On the 5th of March, 1859, a bill became a law for the

establishment of a new prison north of the National Road. This institution was built in 1860, and is situated at the western limits of the corporation of Michigan City, Laporte county. "The Indiana State Prison is no less a reformatory than any other institution of the country bearing that significant name. The parole system is in force. School is maintained during the winter months. Church services are held each Sunday, and the Christian Endeavor Society flourishes. A good library is accessible to all the men." [Legislative Manual, 1903, p. 353.]

In spite of the fact that Indiana has these five institutions, she does all in her power to keep people out of them. To this end she has provided juvenile courts for children, the indeterminate sentence and probation laws for adults. But if people are not worthy of these laws, they are kept in the institutions, where all is done to reform them and make them better citizens. In all cases punishment is subordinated to reform. "It is presumed that crime and ignorance have been bedfellows since the first crime, and no doubt the close relationship has been recognized for ages. Likewise, the present unbounded faith in education as a character-forming agency is as old as the hills. But it has taken a long time for the thought to filter through that education may be as successfully used as a character-reforming agency." [Reformatory School of Letters, October, 1906.]

We feel proud that Indiana has recognized this, and it is encouraging that other States have followed our example in a number of things. For example: "Massachusetts modeled her Woman's Reformatory Prison after ours." [Development of Reformatory Idea in Indiana," by A. Butler, p. 6.]

Mr. Z. R. Brockway, former superintendent of the far-famed New York State Reformatory at Elmira, in an unpublished letter to the Board of State Charities of Indiana, speaks in the highest terms of the way in which the indeterminate sentence and parole laws are administered in Indiana.

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Indiana Board of State Charities, 1908, to the Governor, summarizes these recent advances: "The Legislature of 1897 passed the indeterminate sentence and parole laws. They became operative April 1st of that year. The Prison South at Jeffersonville became the Indiana

Reformatory, and the prison at Michigan City the Indiana State Prison. The new laws provided that men between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, who would receive a prison sentence, should be sent to the Reformatory, and those over thirty years of age, and all sentenced for treason or murder in the first or second degree, to the State Prison.

"The old system of measuring out a definite amount of imprisonment for so much crime was replaced by the new laws. Under them men are committed to the State Prison or to the control of the Reformatory board of trustees, to be confined until such time within the maximum term fixed by law for the punishment of the various crimes as they show satisfactory evidence of reformation. Provision was made for industrial training, and for giving the illiterate the rudiments of an education. The institutions were given authority to appoint agents to visit paroled men and in every possible way encourage them in their efforts to re-establish themselves. In a word, the State, instead of merely imprisoning those who broke her laws, sought by this new system to make better citizens of them. While apparently revolutionary in character, these laws are but an evolution of the principle embodied in the State's Constitution of 1816 and again that of 1851, that the treatment of criminals in Indiana should be reformatory and not vindictive.

"With each succeeding session of the General Assembly the State's penal system has been modified by laws scarcely less important than those of 1897. The indeterminate sentence has been extended to apply to the Woman's Prison at Indianapolis. Contract labor at the Reformatory has been superseded by trade schools and the manufacture of goods on State account. The juvenile court, contributory delinquency and adult probation laws, as well as notable enactments for the protection of deserted, neglected and dependent children, have been added to the statutes. Laws have been passed authorizing life imprisonment for habitual criminals and sterilization of confirmed criminals, rapists, imbeciles and idiots. It would seem that provision has been made to meet practically every phase of delinquency, from that of the little child, whose offense might become serious if not met by the juvenile court and the probation officer, to that of the

most hardened criminal, whose repeated violations of law make it necessary to deprive him for all time of his liberty.

"The majority of these enactments have been in force too short a time to enable us to speak of results. Back of the indeterminate sentence and parole laws, however, is a record of eleven years' operation. Their constitutionality has stood the test of trial in the Supreme Court. They are constantly winning new friends as the people of the State come to understand them and to realize their possibilities. The last meeting of the State Bar Association received a very favorable report from its committee on this subject, which is printed in its proceedings. The results achieved under these laws indicate that their operation is a decided advantage to the State.

"In the past eleven years 3,983 men have been paroled from the Reformatory and the State Prison. All of these had received much training and they were released under conditions that imposed honest, law-abiding lives for a period of at least one year each. During the term of their parole they were visited from time to time by agents of the institution from which they had been sent, and they were required to make regular written reports. As shown by the following tabulation, a decided majority of these 3,983 men lived up to the conditions of their parole. Generally unemployed when their offenses were committed, they went from prison to regular employment, and during the time they were tested on parole earned for themselves $1,079,375.40, an average of $270.99 each.

	Reformatory.	State Prison.	Total.
Received final discharge	1,310	911	2,221
Sentence expired while on parole	229	104	333
Returned for violation of parole	326	250	576
Delinquent and at large	319	106	425
Died	49	30	79
Reporting	227	122	349
Total paroled	2,460	1,523	3,983
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases	26.2	23.3	25.1
Earnings	$664,996.44	$414,378.96	$1,079,375.40
Expenses	580,672.01	302,019.86	882,691.87
Savings	$84,324.43	$112,359.10	$106,683.53

"The parole system has not always proved successful. As shown above, 1,001 or 25.1 per cent. of the total number paroled during the eleven years violated their paroles. Of these, 576 have been returned to prison and 425 are still at large. No one ever claimed or expected that the plan would succeed in all cases. The old system of imprisonment at hard labor, often accompanied as it was by humiliating punishment, was not a success. Many prison wardens who are still working under it testify that a majority of their discharged prisoners return to criminal ways. The new system, however, has had remarkably good results. The records of the Prison and Reformatory show that under the old form of commitment ex-convicts were received at the rate of fifty-eight a year; under the new form, thirty-six a year. In the ten years preceding the passage of the indeterminate sentence law and the establishment of the Indiana Reformatory there were received at the two State Prisons 8,004 prisoners; in the next ten years, 6,794 prisoners. There is an actual decrease of 1,210, or 15 per cent., in favor of the latter decade, and this in the face of an increase of approximately 15 per cent. in the population of the State. No agency but the indeterminate sentence and parole laws and their wise administration can be given the credit for this.

"Another striking fact has been brought out by a study of the prison records. The average length of time men remain in confinement is longer under the new form than under the old form of commitment; at the Reformatory seven months, fourteen days longer; at the State Prison one year, four months and twenty-eight days longer. Note that while there has been an increase in both institutions, it is greater at the State Prison than at the Reformatory. It is the State Prison which receives the older and more hardened criminals.

"These facts prove that the indeterminate sentence and parole laws of 1897 are a far more effective means of dealing with crime than any yet tried in Indiana. With the help of the preventive measures more recently enacted and of more loyal public support, which will come as these laws become better known, it is safe to predict for them even greater success in the next decade."

Indiana supports twelve benevolent institutions: The Indiana State School for the Deaf, the Indiana School for the Blind, the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, the Indiana State Soldiers' Home, the five Insane Hospitals, the Indiana Village for Epileptics, and the Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital. The first four are not only benevolent, but also educational institutions.

The Indiana State School for the Deaf was founded as a private school in 1843, and incorporated as a State school in 1844. The bill of February 4, 1843, which provided for a tax of two mills upon each one hundred dollars' worth of property for the "support of a deaf and dumb asylum," stands as the first direct tax levy ever made for a school for the deaf. In the beginning pupils were charged for board and tuition, except as they filed a certificate setting out the fact of their poverty. In a short time the law was changed and everything made free to those too deaf to be educated in the common schools. "In this liberality Indiana has the proud distinction of having been the first State in the union to throw open her educational doors to the deaf absolutely without cost to them. The State now makes no charge, only requiring that pupils shall pay their transportation and furnish their own clothing; where this can not be done, the State provides and charges it to the county whence the pupil comes." [Twenty-fourth Biennial Report of Superintendent of Public Instruction.] Each pupil is required to become proficient in some useful trade or occupation, or in the underlying principles of several trades, while he is in attendance at the institution. All pupils are required to labor a part of each day, the girls performing the lighter kinds of housework, and the boys working at various trades.

At the present time the school occupies buildings in East Washington street, Indianapolis, but new buildings are being erected in Forty-second street, immediately north of the State Fair Grounds. The purchase consists of eighty acres, and there are twenty-two buildings in course of erection. The new school is to have a capacity of five hundred pupils.

In 1844 the legislature passed a bill which levied a tax of two mills on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for the

purpose of sending the blind of this State to the schools for the blind in Ohio and Kentucky until a school could be established in this State for their education. In 1846 the General Assembly passed an act appropriating $5,000 to found a State school. The tax was also raised to one cent on each $100 for its support. In 1848 the board purchased for $5,000 the eight-acre tract on which the institution stands in Indianapolis. Four departments are maintained in the school: Physical training, the industrial, the literary, and music. The literary course is arranged to cover twelve years.

All children between the ages of eight and twenty-one, residents of Indiana, without sufficient sight to receive an education in the public schools, are admitted, provided they have sufficient physical and mental ability to do fair school work.

The value of the grounds, buildings and equipment is nearly $600,000. The annual appropriation covering all departments is $41,000.

In March, 1867, the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Knightstown became an institution for the maintenance not only of disabled soldiers and seamen, but also for their widows and orphans. In 1871 a part of the buildings burned, and the soldiers and widows were removed to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio. Since that time, with the exception of the eight years that feeble-minded children were kept at the home, the orphans have been the sole possessors of the institution. The course of study corresponds to the course of the public schools at large. Under the law all children over thirteen years of age attend school half of the day and work at some industrial trade the other half.

The board of trustees of the home is composed of four members, three men and one woman, who must be the wife, widow or daughter of a soldier.

The School for Feeble-Minded Youth began in 1879 as an adjunct to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. In 1887 the Legislature appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of land "at or near the city of Fort Wayne," and appropriated $40,000 for buildings.

The school is divided in two divisions—industrial and custodial. The industrial is for children who are capable of taking

on the rudiments of a common school education. The custodial part is an asylum for low-grade feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic children. The age limit for children is between six and eighteen years.

The executive management of the institution is vested in a superintendent, who must be an expert in the care and training of feeble-minded children. The general charge and management of the institution is intrusted to a board of trustees, consisting of four members, one member to be a woman. The educational department is under a principal, who is assisted by thirteen teachers.

At the Department Encampment at Fort Wayne in 1891, $5,000 was appropriated to aid in the erection of cottages when the Indiana State Soldiers' Home should be established. The land offered to the home by the citizens of Tippecanoe county and the city of Lafayette was accepted. The home is situated on the west bank of the Wabash river, four miles north of Lafayette. The home is for all honorably discharged soldiers or sailors and their wives.

The board of trustees is composed of five members. These and the commandant and adjutant must be "honorably discharged volunteer soldiers or sailors of the Union army or navy in the War of the Rebellion."

The constitution of 1837 contained a clause making it the duty of the State to provide for the support of institutions for the treatment of the insane. By this the State assumed the care of all the insane population of the State. However, it has never entirely fulfilled this obligation. It is hoped that the completion of the new hospital, the Southeastern Hospital for Insane, will fill the obligation. At present many insane, and especially the incurable insane, are kept in county poor asylums and jails.

By an act which was passed and approved January 13, 1845, the Legislature "provided for the procuring of a suitable site for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum." The commissioners bought 160 acres two miles west of Indianapolis. The State has added many new buildings to the asylum, and it is now known as the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

The Eastern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located at Rich-

mond. It is constructed on the cottage plan, and was opened August 1, 1890. It is located on a farm of 307 acres. The institution now has seventeen cottages occupied by patients, besides twelve other buildings.

The Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located two miles from Logansport. The hospital land comprises 293 acres. There are now eighteen substantial brick or stone buildings and sixteen other buildings.

The Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane is located on a 160-acre farm four miles east of the city of Evansville. It was opened October 30, 1890.

The Southeastern Hospital for Insane is located near Madison. The land, which consists of 353 acres, was bought January 1, 1906. Work was commenced October, 1906, but owing to trouble with the contractors it is doubtful if it is completed before 1910.

By an act of March 6, 1905, an appropriation of $150,000 was made for the purchase of a site for the Indiana Village for Epileptics and for the preparation for the reception of the patients. The site is near Newcastle and consists of 1244 acres. There are six buildings.

On the 19th of August, 1907, the Governor gave notice that the village was ready for the reception of patients.

By an Act of the sixty-fifth General Assembly, approved March 8, 1907, $30,000 was appropriated to purchase 500 acres of land as a site for a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. After careful inspection of many sites one was decided upon. It is three miles east of Rockville, and consists of 504 acres. The buildings will be completed and ready for the reception of patients by next April or May. But the General Assembly failed to appropriate money for the opening and maintaining of the hospital, and as a result the hospital will have to remain idle for at least nine months.

All of the State institutions, except Indiana University, Purdue University and the Indiana State Normal School, are under the supervision of the Indiana Board of State Charities. The Governor is president of the board, and appoints six other members, three from each of the two leading parties. The purpose of the Board of State Charities is "the supervision of the whole system of public charities of the State." "Its duty is to see that every

inmate of every public institution receives proper care, to see that the public funds are properly expended, and to see that the management is protected from unjust criticism." ["Development of Public Charities in Indiana," p. 5.] Moreover, by Acts of 1907, chapter 98, approved March 2, 1907, these institutions are under uniform management.

"The duties of the Board of State Charities consist of visitation, inspection and investigation, and it is required to suggest, advise and recommend those things which it believes will be of advantage to the institutions and the wards contained therein." [Nineteenth Annual Report of Indiana Board of State Charities, 1908, p. 7.]

Extracts from messages of two Governors illustrate the work of the board. "The high standard of excellence attained in our charitable and penal institutions is due in no small degree to the wise suggestions of this board." [Message of Governor Mount, 1899, House Journal, 1899, p. 45.] "The work of the Board of State Charities is of inestimable value. Its supervision over the benevolent, charitable and correctional institutions is of special value, and adds materially to the efficient, humane and economical management of these institutions." [Message of Governor Durbin, 1903, p. 13.]

Indiana has indeed made great progress in her management of her charitable institutions, but the two things which seem to me to mark the greatest advance are: the way in which the institutions are established, and the non-partisan control of them. Formerly the institutions were located in the district whose representative had the most influence in the State Legislature. But now the Legislature makes the appropriation for the institution and the Governor appoints a commission to select a site. This commission looks for the best place for the institution, regardless of politics and religion. The non-partisan control system has the same relation to the management of State charities that the civil service system has to the national government. For it "puts the merit system in use, there is a prompt investigation of charges, continual supervision, and frequent inspection." ["Development of Public Charities in Indiana," 1900, p. 7.] As a result of these there is a better class in charge of the institutions, and the whole standard of the institutions is raised.

B.—School for Blind (Indiana School for the Blind).
B. S.—Boys' School (Indiana Boys' School).
C. I. H.—Central Insane Hospital (Central Indiana Hospital for Insane).
D.—School for Deaf (Indiana State School for the Deaf).
E. I. H.—Eastern Insane Hospital (Eastern Indiana Hospital for Insane).
F. M.—School for Feeble-Minded (Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth).
G. S.—Girls' School (Indiana Girls' School).
I. S. N.—Indiana State Normal (Indiana State Normal School).
I. S. U.—Indiana State University.
N. H. I.—Northern Hospital for Insane (Northern Indiana Hospital for Insane).
P.—Purdue University.
R.—Reformatory (Indiana Reformatory).
S. E. I. H.—Southeastern Insane Hospital (Southeastern Indiana Hospital for Insane).
S. H.—Soldiers' Home (Indiana State Soldiers' Home).
S. I. H.—Southern Insane Hospital (Southern Indiana Hospital for Insane).
S. P.—State Prison (Indiana State Prison).
S. S. O. H.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home (Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home).
T. H.—Tuberculosis Hospital (Indiana Tuberculosis Hospital).
V. E.—Village for Epileptics (Indiana Village for Epileptics).
W. P.—Woman's Prison (Indiana Woman's Prison).